

# LOUISVILLE DAILY UNION PRESS.

VOL. 1.

LOUISVILLE, KY. SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 4, 1865.

NO. 268

CAVERT, CIVIL & CO.,  
PUBLISHERS.  
OFFICE—PRESS BUILDING,  
NO. 826,  
Jefferson Street.

DAILY UNION PRESS.

TERMS

Mail subscribers, in advance, per year, \$10 00  
" " " 6 months, 5 00  
" " " 3 " 3 00  
" " " 1 " 1 00  
1/2 the week—payable to the Carrier—25c.

WEEKLY UNION PRESS.

1/2 cent for one year, \$2 00  
Two copies— \$2 00  
Three copies— \$2 00  
We will send ONE EXTRA COPY with every CLUB OF  
TEN, TWO EXTRA COPIES with a CLUB OF TWENTY.

SACRIFICIAL NOTICE.

ALL LETTERS relating to Publishers, Advertisers, or other matters with the paper, should be addressed to the Union Press, No. 826 Jefferson street, Louisville, Ky.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications for the paper should be addressed to the editor of the Union Press, Louisville, Ky. Correspondence to be taken to write on only one side of the paper used.

No notice will be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, and the name of the publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN WEEKLY UNION PRESS.

Two lines or less, 50 cents. Larger advertisements in proportion.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN DAILY PRESS.

Five lines or forty words or less, a column of "Wants," "For Sale," "For Rent," "Boarding," "Lost," "Found," &c., 25 cents each insertion.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1865.

## SPECIAL NOTICE To those in Arrears.

As cash used is demanded for every article used in our business, we are compelled to call on all in arrears to pay up at once.

After February no paper will be sent unless the money is paid in advance. All in arrears not paid off at that time will be struck off our mail books. Send your orders at once.

Debt, six months..... \$ 5 00

" one year..... 10 00

Weeks, one year..... 2 00

All orders, with the money, will be promptly attended to.

## News of the Day.

### Military Summary.

One of the most amusing evidences of the unparalleled iniquity with which the nation is disposed to treat treason is found in the statement of the Rev. Dr. D. C. Singletary, of Carrollton, Ga., to the effect that the exchange of bacon for cotton. Ridiculous as this assertion is, the fact that it can be made is a terse commentary on our method of repressing rebellion.

Any immediate movement of Grant's army is rendered improbable by the rains and consequent condition of the roads. Since it is not at all likely that Lee will venture to move, Grant, we do not look for any decisive movement for some days.

The rebels offered our reports of deserters received by very general statements of "large numbers of Yankee deserters." Lee's army is latterly deserting to us at the rate of about fifty thousand a year.

General Hill is about to raise a brigade in northern Alabama. He will first have to get permission from General Grant to do so. The rebels are expert in navigation; and receiving officers mostly have to make return "upon conditions in seaport."

The most pleasantly situated and comfortable portion of the rebel army is that known as Trans-Mississippi. Its leaders principally occupied in transporting cotton across the Rio Grande, and in getting and saving it to the south. It would be the worst possible stroke of policy for Lee to march the remains of his "canary" into that region. If he could not maintain himself there, Max-Well would receive him with open arms.

We have captured from the rebels over thirteen thousand pieces of ordnance within two months. In the same time we have won very few--less than forty. Our captures exceed those of Napoleon's Russian and Austrian campaigns. This is a bewildering statement, but not at all improbable. "There were giants in those days," but they didn't know how to fight.

It is reported that "Goldberg and King" are to be sold at all hazards." The force of this phrase in rebel mouths is very nearly incomprehensible; we mean very nearly *explicable*. Lee is fortifying at these points. We will take odds that he gets dethroned out of them.

### News Summary.

Congress, doubtless, was in session all night, and may it necessary sit till noon to-day. The proposition is made to admit cabinet officers to seats on the floor of the House. The Senate passed the tariff bill with amendments.

The Calif. in Mexico has assurances from northern Mexico that "the cause of the South" will be well received there as can be reasonably expected." Maximilian's newly created field-marshal, Gen. Bazaine, is about to march north, accompanied by the inevitable Gwynn. Mexico presents deserters annually to two opposing parties, the rebels and the Unionists. Of course we have no position in the matter, but we must first settle our own affair before we can transpose our opinion into Spanish.

The British papers assert that since the beginning of our war seven hundred American vessels have been transferred to the British registry. Very good, gentlemen; we are very glad to see you go.

It is to be regreted that our young men, who desire just such educated men for wives, cannot afford to marry them. The women are ready to undergo years of hardship as their grandmothers were. We should hear very little of this superiority.

A French journal has been publishing a series of letters from America, and so vivid were the descriptions, so full of local color the sketches, and so wonderful was the knowledge of our country, that the Parisians were delighted, and the officers of the army thought that some eminent field-officer must have laid down his sword and taken up the pen for the French paper. In short, everybody was enchanted, and, as it turns out, deceived; for the author of these brilliant letters, the painter of these marvellous pictures, is a M. Le Sage, and they were not written in Washington, but in Paris.

Some time since a stout and healthy Englishman was admitted into the Calcutta Medical College. He was found to be suffering from trichina, and he died. Trichina is said to be rather common in India, and the natives are very fond of it. Hogs, and even sheep, in India are fed on human excrement, dead dogs, cats, cattle and Hindoo corpses. The animals are then eaten by man, and convey trichina spirals into the human frame. This evil is so terrible that Europeans form themselves into human clubs to feed sheep on grain and distribute them among the members.

The four Italian gentlemen so long kept in captivity by the Khan of Bokhara have at length been released, and have arrived in safety in their native country. They have been in captivity in the horrible dungeons of Bokhara for three years, exposed to every kind of indignity and privation, and in daily fear of being put to a sudden and painful death.

Le Club tells a wonderful story of a classical Sennachini who now haunts the students of Paris, and, earning a livelihood by singing Latin songs and translating Tacitus to eager audiences, which crowd around the guitars in which he "stands and delivers" his songs and sentiments, raining sous on his as he ends.

Bishop Crowther, the black bishop of Niger, has written to England a satisfactory account of his mission to the Niger, in August last. He had obtained a grant of land from the King of the Igara, for the purpose of forming a new missionary station.

### Speculations and Guessings.

"Druid" the rebel Baltimore correspondent of the New York World has discovered a mare's nest of uncommon size, and uncommonly well furnished. It is not less than a scheme on the part of General Lee to march briskly upon Washington with his entire force, taking Jeff. Davis along as a prisoner, and on his arrival at the National Capital to deposit both Governments, proclaim himself Dictator and call upon the people of all the States to elect a President and restore the Constitution as it was and the Union as it may, or must be!

"Druid" does not exactly vouch for the truth of this reported plan; but the relish with which he gives its details, the eulogy of Gen. Lee he weaves into his statement, the manifest exhibition of a belief in its feasibility as well as justice and propriety, all show how much he wishes it were true and fraught with all promise of fulfillment.

Another invasion of the North and invasion of Washington is doubtless one amongst the many schemes meditated by the perplexed and desperate junta at Richmond. In the extremity of their present needs and the gloom of their darkening prospects, they meditate upon it. But it cannot be possible that they seriously contemplate it. Hints that have a slight squinting in that direction appear in the Richmond papers. They are probably for home consumption, designed to palliate as far as may be the depressing effect of recent events in the unpredictable areas of Dixie.

The truth is that the rebel leaders are sorely puzzled as to plans for future operations, and well-grounded apprehensions that grow apace are hourly adding to their perplexity. It is one of the miseries of fear that its presence increases the danger that engenders it. We have been noting for some days amongst our exchanges much sagacious speculation as to what General Lee would do and would not do. Some of these speculations are attended with grave prognostications of possible and terrible disaster to our arms.

Governor Brantlette, [For the Union Press.]

Governor Brantlette, just after the amendment's rejection, wrote to one of the President's strongest Louisville friends, that he much regretted its rejection, that he tried to prevent it, and that he would honorably use all his influence for the election, in August, of pro-Union men. And now, to the gratification of many Louisvillians, Governor Brantlette proclaims to the Legislature that he most earnestly dissents from the resolution thereon, that the true policy and real interest of the country must be subserved by an *unconditional* ratification, and that rejection no more precludes future ratification than refusal to adopt any other measure would preclude future action.

We say, all honor to Governor Brantlette for advancing, despite all obstacles, to the point where he stands. But now occupies the "bait" he left down in East Tennessee, and Lee walk through with a ravaging force devouring and despoiling at will.

We look upon all such speculations as having a value which is the nearest possible approach to zero.

In the nature of things there are facts and data indismissible as a basis to any calculations forecasting military operations in Virginia, which cannot be obtained in newspaper offices a thousand miles away.

These data as to *what* we may know something about. We may know, for instance, that there is discouragement and despair among the rebels. But how extensively is it? Nobody can affirm. It may have such an extent as to be the most formidable obstacle in the immediate path of Confederate prospects. We know there are dissensions amongst the rebel leaders.

The indications in the rebel press are that these dissensions are very bitter. But how widespread they are, how much below the surface they go, how far they represent a mere petulant impatience, and how far an implacable enmity, it is difficult to determine. Yet these and a multitude of other facts impossible to estimate *quantitatively* from an outside stand-point, will exert a controlling influence upon Gen. Lee's movements. One thing is very plain. Lee is getting to cornered. All that he possibly can attempt, will be for defensive ends. The preservation of his army from annihilation or capture is the one imperative problem before him. If he may succeed in this, he will try on more than a very limited scale.

As for his army gaining any advantage from desperation, it is an entire misconception of the nature of that emotional quality. Desperation is peculiarly an *individual* passion. It is not contagious and social like fear or wrath or the exultant emotions. When men encounter deadly peril and struggle with it with sheer desperation it is because they feel that a still greater peril, or fate more repugnant than that involved in the danger before them, awaits their surrender. And they must feel this, each man for himself. But this is also a very exhausting passion. And men do not exhibit it *masses*, except fitfully, in brief periods and under the stress of some sudden and violent crisis.

In all great battles there are instances of a more or less numerous force getting into positions where advance and retreat are equally difficult and equally dangerous. Such a situation is likely to call out for the instant desperate fighting. This, or a wild panic is inevitable. But the desperate prospects of the cause in which a given army is contending is a source of the greatest weakness to that army, and nothing else. And this fact will be all the more aggravated if the individual members of the army know that by deserting to the enemy they will be hospitably received, kindly treated, and placed beyond the reach of danger. So far therefore as the confederate prospects exert an influence in their steadily waning condition on the rebel army, they are approaching its strength. Every day brings us news of constantly increasing desertions to our lines. And now just to the extent of the despondency as to a final triumph in the rebel army, will be the mischief it works upon that army as a unit.

No doubt the rebel leaders will be sustained, many of them, by desperation, in the final crash of their schemes. It will be because death in any form it may assume on the field of battle, is more welcome to them than to survive the humiliation of their unbound and malignant pride.

But the private soldier has no such incentive. And although he may have enough enthusiasm for the cause to impart to him no inconsiderable resolution and courage, he has not and cannot have such a degree of it as to be rendered thereby a *desperate* combatant. The cause in which the men composing a large and disciplined army, are fighting, is not the controlling theme of reflection with them in the hour of battle. And whatever of that extreme quality which we name desperation they may exhibit in such an hour, is the result, as we have said, of exclusively personal prospects and the balance of conflicting personal perils.

In short, a desperate cause, whilst it may make desperate leaders, does not make a desperate army; but on the contrary a desponding and dissolving one, and one more likely to offer a faltering resistance than any other kind in the day of conflict.

"We have followed with deep interest the many patriotic course of our worthy Senator. He sought not the office, and only consented to be a candidate at the urgent and repeated request of warm personal friends, uncompromising Unionists.

"Druid" the rebel Baltimore correspondent of the New York World has discovered a mare's nest of uncommon size, and uncommonly well furnished. It is not less than a scheme on the part of General Lee to march briskly upon Washington with his entire force, taking Jeff. Davis along as a prisoner, and on his arrival at the National Capital to deposit both Governments, proclaim himself Dictator and call upon the people of all the States to elect a President and restore the Constitution as it was and the Union as it may, or must be!

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## A WORD TO ADVERTISERS.

Our circulation is rapidly increasing, which renders the Press one of the best advertising medium in the State. We hope our friends will send in their advertisements.

### OUR AGENTS.

Chas. L. Wedding, Atty. at Law, *Boeckler* Ind.  
S. Sam. Troy, Ind.  
T. H. Duncan, Bagdad, Ky.  
D. M. Pettigill & Co., Park Row, New York  
J. S. Bean, Bowing Green, Ky.  
Thomas Boardman, New Albany,  
Conn., and a Thousand Islands, Cherry street, Nashville,  
Tenn., Chattanooga, Tenn., and Marietta, Ga.  
F. W. C. & Co., New York, Boston street,  
H. O. Sterberg, Jeffersville.

The Press is the Official Paper of the United States for the State of Kentucky and the Southern portion of Indiana and Ohio.

For Afternoon Telegraph, River News, Commercial, Steamboat Advertisements, etc., see fourth page.

### Printers Wanted.

Two boys who have had some experience at the case. Inquire at this office.

ENTHUSIASMS—SUBSCRIPTIONS.—The citizens of Louisville liable to draft are either profoundly indifferent whether there is a draft or not, or they are profoundly impressed with the notion that somehow or other it will not take place, whether they try to avoid it by filling the quota with volunteers or not. There is no question that a sufficient number of volunteers can be got to fill the quota if the money can be raised. But the amount subscribed so far at the Mayor's office gives little hope of raising the money necessary for that purpose. Unless the subscriptions are made more liberally the hope of being able to fill the quota without a draft will have to be abandoned. The Mayor received a dispatch yesterday from Covington informing him that there were two hundred and fifty men there ready to be mustered into the service for the bounty paid here, to be credited to this city. He had not, however, enough money in hand to secure these men.

ESCAPED.—John Ludwick, of the 4th Ky. cavalry, and John Howard, of the 34th Ky. infantry, who were arrested some time ago as deserters, escaped from barracks hospital, where they were under medical treatment, night before last. Ludwick has become notorious as a deserter. He has been arrested nine different times for desertion, if arrested again he should not be given another chance to desert or escape. If he cannot be made a soldier, he can be made an example and a warning to other men in the army who would desert. Howard has also deserted several times. A letter he had written to a friend was found, in which he asked him to do him a favor, which was to forge a descriptive roll for him, to enable him to get away.

GUERRILLAS ON THE NASHVILLE RAIL-ROAD—GLENDALE STATION BURNED.—A band of guerrillas numbering about twenty-five, burned the railroad building at Glendale station, about three miles below Elizabethtown, yesterday. It was a new building, and not quite finished. They also cut the telegraph wires. When the regular passenger train for this city arrived there, about 3 o'clock, the building was entirely destroyed and the guerrillas had left. There were three hundred soldiers on the train. The guerrillas did no other damage. They are supposed to belong to Magruder's gang.

CRIME IN NASHVILLE.—has been fully on the increase lately. Scarcely a night passes that there is not one or more murders committed. The Union says the military authorities have taken steps to suppress the atrocious attacks on citizens at night by the assassins now infesting the city. It might not be prudent in us to mention the inaccuracy in which this desirable result is to be accomplished, but we feel at liberty to say that an effectual remedy has been found, and it will be applied at once.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Joseph U. Orvis, President—has been one of the most enterprising and successful agents for the various Government loans. Over fifty million dollars have been placed in the hands of the people through its agency within nine months, and it now advertises to furnish the 7-30 notes by express, free of charge, in all parts of the country. Its object is patriotic, and the high reputation of its officers, as well as its capital of a million dollars, is a sure guarantee that the 7-30s subscribed for through its agency will be promptly forwarded.

AMNESTY OATH.—The amnesty oath was yesterday administered at the Provost Marshal's office to the following named persons, deserters from the rebel cause: Charles A. Hogan, co. A, Major Harrison's Battalion, of Hancock co., Ky.; A. E. Parish, Buckner's Guard, and Joshua South, co. C, 2d Ky. rebel cavalry, both of Jefferson county; and R. D. Porter, Surgeon 10th Ky. rebel cavalry, Trigg county, Tennessee.

GUERRILLAS.—Two guerrillas made their appearance at a store on the Preston street road, about two miles from the city, Thursday evening. They asked for liquor, and not getting it rode off again, firing several shots from their pistols as they left. The 11th Michigan cavalry was encamped but a short distance off. It was very bold in them to venture so near if they were aware of this fact.

DISBANDED.—An order has been issued from the War Department disbanding all bands at military posts. This includes the Post Band here. Our citizens will be sorry to learn this. We have come to regard this band as a permanent institution here. The members of it are ordered to report to their respective commands.

PETER WHORLEY, a drafted man, who has been at Taylor Barracks for some time past, has been pronounced by physicians hopelessly insane. He was yesterday received at Barracks No. 1, with orders that he be held under guard until he can be sent to the Insane Asylum at Washington, D. C.

Even the children sympathise with the terrible suffering and the irreparable personal injury which Mary Douglas has sustained, and are moving to give her substantial evidence of their sympathy. In the science of the heart, children are admirable teachers.

LOYAL BAND.—The Loyal Band will meet in the hall of the Relief Ingles House, on Market street, between Seventh and Eighth, to-morrow. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock, and preaching at 11 o'clock in the morning. Rev. Mr. Heath will preach at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

## \$300 BOUNTY OFFERED BY THE CITY OF LOUISVILLE IN ADDITION TO THE UNITED STATES BOUNTY.

The City of Louisville will pay a bounty of \$300 to any volunteer in the United States military service when the certificate is presented showing that a credit has been given to the city of Louisville for the person enlisted or mustered in as above.

W. M. KAYE, Mayor.

### NOTICE.

The Bonds of the city of Louisville, to the amount of \$200,000, will be issued to the United States military service when the certificate is presented showing that a credit has been given to the city of Louisville for the person enlisted or mustered in as above.

W. M. KAYE, Mayor.

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The Bonds

